

The Pocahontas Times.

If thou would'st read a lesson that will keep Thy heart from counting and thy soul from sleeping. Go to the woods and hills.—Longfellow.

Vol. 22, No. 20.

Marlinton, Pocahontas County, West Virginia December 3, 1903.

\$1.00 a Year

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Prompt and careful attention
given to all business placed in
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given to all legal business.

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NORMAN R. PRICE, M.D. MARLINTON, W. VA.

Office in the Bank of Marlinton
Building.

DR. J. J. CAMPBELL, Dentist

MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will visit Pocahontas county at
least twice a year. The exact date
of his visit will appear in this
paper.

DR. ERNEST B. HILL, DENTIST

Marlinton and Academy, W. Va.
Graduate University of Maryland.
Dentistry practiced in all its branches.

DR. M. STOUT, DENTIST

MARLINTON, W. VA.
Will practice throughout Pocahontas county.

Those needing his services will
please communicate by letter and
make appointments to suit con-
venience.

G. W. OUNGAN, Practical Land Surveyor

Buckeye, W. Va.
All calls by phone and mail
promptly answered.

BUILDING A TANNERY.

THE BIG TANNERY PLANT AT MARLINTON.

Is Assuming Huge Proportions Day
by Day.

The denizen of Marlinton still
has to rub his eyes when he looks
at the big tannery in the upper
part of town.

Last spring we were informed
that this site had been adopted
by the United States Leather Com-
pany for one of its tanneries but
we are just beginning to realize
what an extensive plant the town
had secured. The site was chosen
on the high ground at the old Mar-
lin Bottom Ford. Along the river
banks are still to be seen the em-
bankments that General Lee threw
up in the early days of the Civil
War when the armies made nice
fortifications to give the soldiers
exercise.

At the lower end of the site the
ground sloped away just right for
the company's purpose. About
a year ago a side track was laid
down by the railway company and
presently cars filled with tan-
bark began to arrive. A long
rick of bark has since been built.
A shed 88x200 feet has also been
filled and there are some ten to
twelve thousand tons of bark ready
for business. Another shed of
like proportions is being filled
now.

The object is to use half hem-
lock and half chestnut oak bark,
making what is known as "union
tan" leather. The country lends
itself to this character of tanning
as it would be hard to say which
variety of bark is more plentiful
in this county.

Work progressed slowly on the
buildings during the summer
months and it was hard to believe
that anything great would be ac-
complished. We have had some
experience in watching masonry
in this county and as no stone
masonry was being quarried we did
not see any near prospect of large
buildings being erected soon.
About September, however, there
was more stir about the works and
it was rumored that the buildings
were to be under roof by winter
if it was possible for men and
money to do it.

The trouble about the founda-
tions was soon solved. Car after
car of the best cement was un-
loaded, and with a mixture of cement,
sand, crushed stone and water, ar-
tificial stone foundations were
moulded in wooden frames which
can only be excelled in strength
and durability by quarried stone
itself. The foundation of the
largest building which is 94x288
feet is 3 1/2 feet high. It is formed
of pillars joined together by walls
all of concrete. On this was placed
an immense frame strongly
bound together with immense iron
bolts.

On most of the buildings gal-
vanized iron roofing was used but
the main building required shingles
as the acids used in tanning would
soon destroy a metal roof. The
work of putting on about an acre
of shingles has been going on
during the late cold weather the
severest November weather this
section has ever experienced.

The foundation of a large smoke
stack has been put in. The founda-
tion goes to the bed rock and is
of concrete. The chimney itself
will be of brick. It will require
some two hundred thousand bricks
to build the chimney, nearly as
many as is in the county court-
house. The stack will be 150
feet high. The great height is
necessary to give sufficient draft
to burn the wet bark after the
liquor has been made from it. A
tannery generally has enough fuel
in its bark to afford it the power
which it needs.

The tank bark is ground and is
then placed in large vats. Hot
water is then thrown on it and a
liquor is made in very much the
same manner as tea. This solu-
tion is of varied strength as the
tanning progresses. It is all
absorbed by the hides. The hides
are soaked until they become like
gelatine and the extract of the
bark becomes incorporated with

it and forms leather. Leather is
therefore partly vegetable and
partly animal matter.

When these large buildings are
filled with machinery and in opera-
tion it will be one of the most im-
portant industries in the State.
Employment will be given at all
times to seventy-five men, and
the force will at certain seasons
be increased to one hundred and
fifty men. Next season will see
the plant in full operation and
something like fifty additional
houses will be required to house
the employees. Preference is
given to married men in indus-
tries of this kind as they are more
apt to prove to be contented and
willing to remain in one place
longer than single men who can
move at a moment's notice.

It will require much building
here in the early spring to afford
homes for the people this tannery
will bring to town.

We have been informed that it
is the policy of the great company
which is building here, to allow
its employees to find their own
homes and that it does not build
tenements unless it is compelled
to do so. It does not like to be
handlord to its employees. Also
that it does not seek to run com-
pany stores, but gives the mer-
chants of the town the benefits of
the increased business.

This industry will be a great
help to this place which is fast
becoming an important town.

The Battle of Alleghany.

Away up in the heart of the
Alleghany Mountains, in Pocahontas
county, West Virginia, is a beautiful
little valley through which flows
the east fork of the Greenbrier
River. At a point where the valley
road intersects the old Staunton and
Parkersburg turnpike, a famous thoroughfare
in its day, is a post office in a farm
house. The name of the place is
Traveler's Rest, for it was once
a tavern. Crowning some low
hills within a stone's throw of the
house are long lines of old Con-
federate fortifications, skillfully
designed and so well "preserved"
that an hour's work by a brigade
would put them into serviceable
shape for the next civil war.
This place had its battle—what
was called a battle in the "green
and salad days" of the great re-
bellion, forty-two years ago. A
brigade of Federal troops, the
writer's regiment among them,
came over Cheat Mountain, fif-
teen miles to the westward, and,
stringing its lines across the little
valley, felt the enemy all day;
and the enemy did a little feeling
too. There was a great cannonad-
ing, which killed about a dozen
on each side; then, finding the
place too strong for assault, the
Federals called the affair "a re-
connaissance in force" and bury-
ing their dead, withdrew to the
more comfortable place whence
they had come. Those dead now
lie in a beautiful national ceme-
tery at Grafton, duly registered,
so far as identified, and compan-
ioned by other Federal dead
gathered from the several camps
and battlefields of West Virginia.
The fallen soldier (the word
"hero" appears to be a later in-
vention) has such humble honors
as it is possible to give.—Am-
brose Bierce, in New York Ameri-
can.

The trouble about the founda-
tions was soon solved. Car after
car of the best cement was un-
loaded, and with a mixture of cement,
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of pillars joined together by walls
all of concrete. On this was placed
an immense frame strongly
bound together with immense iron
bolts.

Ten Thousand Churches.

In the United States have used
the Longman & Martinez Pure
Paints.

Every Church will be given a
liberal quantity whenever they
paint.

Don't pay \$1.50 a gallon for
Linseed oil (worth 60 cents) which
you do when you buy this paint
in a can with a paint label on it.

8 1/2 lbs. make 14, therefore when
you want fourteen gallons of paint
buy only eight gallons of L. & M.
and mix six gallons of pure lin-
seed oil with it.

You need only four gallons of
L. & M. Paint, and three gallons
of Oil mixed therewith to paint a
good sized house.

A SERMONETTE

CLEANED FROM A RECENT AD- DRESS.

The First Grave in the McNeil Bur-
ying Ground.

Suppose a stranger from some
distant star should pay the earth a
visit. His appearance is unique dif-
ferent from that of anyone ever seen
in the town previously and his
language not intelligible. By
signs he makes it understood that
he was formerly a resident of that
earth upon the condition he would
become a human being and be all
that humanity implies. The
strange guide has led him through
the space intervening and placed
him on the "High Rocks," and
advised him to go to Hillsboro,
where he would find people who
would show him how to make
the best of the new world he
wanted so much to live in. There-
upon the messenger unfurled his
radiant wings for the return flight
to the evening star, while the new
citizen of earth plods his way to
Hillsboro that he first saw from
the High Rocks. He is kindly
received and it is not long, he and
the people become so well ac-
quainted as to have no trouble to
understand whatever he wishes to
know. He visits the stores the
farms and the railway stations,
enters into business with energy,
makes a prosperous citizen, and
becomes better and better satisfied
with his new surroundings, and
feels no special regret for the
change he had made. All unex-
pected to the stranger one day, a
strange mysterious appearance
comes over one of the most active
and successful of the prominent
men of his new acquaintances. In
consequence of this strange change
that person lies on a board limp
and cold, taking no notice of any
person whatever, not even of wife
sons and daughters, or nearest
friends. All these gather about
him and bend over him, their
tears fall upon his face, as they
speak to him in endearing terms,
but no heed is paid them.

Afterwards the much lamented
one is placed in a casket and car-
ried to the McNeil graveyard, the
visitor from the evening star, goes
along full of wonder and surprise
at what it all means. When there
he finds a mound of fresh earth,
heaped up, near a deep opening
in the ground. Into this the
body is lowered and then amid the
singing of a mournful hymn, tears
and lamentings, the opening is
filled up, and then all return to
their homes, leaving husband,
father, friend and neighbor low in
the ground. Some one tells him
of the first burial that ever took
place on that hill more than a
hundred years ago, from the first
home reared anywhere near there.

The father and husband was
away in a terrible war, leaving
the wife and little child in their
pioneer home. The child took
sick and died in its mother's arms.
She laid it out and draped the
little body for the grave in the
best material she had, using a
part of the dress she was married
in. Then selecting a half dozen
of the nicest clap boards to be
found on the premises fastened
them with hickory pins, in the
semblance of a coffin. Then with
grubbing hoe and wooden shovel
went to the top of the hill and in
the solitary, dark and silent woods
scopied out a little grave. Going
down to her cabin home, now so
sad and gloomy, she longingly
pressed her dead first born to her
breaking heart, slowly returning
with her burden, to the little new
grave on the crest of the hill, care-
fully and lovingly she placed the
little one as if for a sleep in its
cradle, slowly and tearfully the
fresh mound and autumn leaves
are placed upon its loved form
and the mother turns away, leav-
ing her precious dead in the keep-
ing of Him, who said, "Suffer the lit-
tle children to come unto me."

Words she would now read in
her Welsh bible, with such a
W. Va.

quantity, as bereaved mothers
only can fully appreciate.

What the visitor may see and
hear, makes him feel serious in-
deed and he wishes to learn what
it all means. After having it ex-
plained to him, he is told that it
is the book which tells how
death came about, and how to
prepare for the great and wonder-
ful change.

Upon procuring a copy he
learns of the Fall of Man, of his
redemption through the death of
Christ, and of the salvation by
Faith in this Redeemer.

Would it not be strange if this
stranger, who has shown himself
open to conviction, did not accept
the only plan by which death may
be counted as gain? If a death
should make such a deep impres-
sion upon one who had never seen
death, how much more should we
be impressed not only by the
death but much more by the lives
by which we are surrounded. But
this is not universally the case,
it is not reasonable to suppose that
our eyes are blinded by that
power which prompted man first
to fall?

W. T. P.

School Children Killed a Deer.

The pupils of Miss Wallace's
school at Mountain Grove had an
exciting chase after a deer one
day last week. The children
were playing when suddenly
some of them raised the cry: "A
deer, a deer!" Looking up, they
saw a deer crossing Back creek.
All ran after it and it attempted
to cross the fence, but didn't suc-
ceed. Henry Gum hit it with a
rock, which caused it to fall.
Then all of the children took hold
of it. Some sat on it, others
pounded it with rocks, and so
disabled it. When Mr. Huff
arrived on the scene it was breath-
ing its last. Henry Gum and
Connie Kellison were chief exe-
cutioners. It was a large spotted
deer. The children executed a
war dance at their good luck.—
Bath Enterprise.

Game Confiscated.

State Game and Fish Warden
Frank Lively, of this city, on
November 21, at Ronceverte, con-
fiscated a batch of game contain-
ing sixty-nine pheasants and two
quail with which a man named
W. D. Rexroad had started to Vir-
ginia. Rexroad was taken before
Justice of the Peace Arbogast and
was there fined \$80 and costs up-
on the complaint of the game war-
den. The fine and costs were
paid. The game confiscated was
sold here today by order of
court.—Hinton.

Miss Virgie Biene of Lewis-
burg has taken up the school at
Buckeye.

Appointments for Edray M. E. Church

1st Sunday Mary's Chapel

10:30 a. m.

1st Sunday, Slatyfork, 3:00 p.

m.

2nd Sunday, Swago 11:00 a.

m.

2nd Sunday, Marlinton 7:30

p. m.

3rd Sunday, Edray 11:00 a. m.

4th Sunday West Union 10:30

a. m.

4th Sunday, Laurel Creek, 3:00

p. m.

A. M. CRADTREE, Pastor.

M. P. Church Appointments.

Appointments for Marlinton Cir-

cuit of the M. P. Church.

First Sunday in November,

Bethel at 11 a. m., and Riverside

3 p. m.

Second Sunday Beaver Creek

11 a. m. and Burr Valley 3 p. m.

Third Sunday at Droop church

11 a. m. and Brownstown 3 p. m.

Fourth Sunday Fairview 11 a. m.

First Quarterly Conference to be

held at Beaver Creek on Saturday

before the Second Sunday in No-

vember at 2 p. m.

O. H. BENNETT Pastor.

Millpoint, W. Va.

I will preach Second Sunday

in Dec., Buckeye, 3:30, Spruce

Flat, 7 p. m.

S. G. CALLISON.

Farm for Sale.

1264 acres situated on the head-

waters of Stony Creek. For fur-

ther information call on or address

J. W. or J. H. Galford, Onoto,

W. Va.

MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES

TRAVERSE THE WILDS OF VIR- GINIA IN 1750

And Meet With the Wild Scotch Irish
Settlers.

In the West Virginia Historical
Magazine for October, '03, there
is an entertaining sketch, compiled
from the Virginia Historical Mag-
azine for October. The article in
question was furnished by Charles
E. Kemper of Washington city
and is a translation of diaries re-
cently found in the archives of
the Moravian church preserved at
Bethlehem, Pa.

The translation was made by
the Rev. Wm. Jr. Hinkle. The
German Evangelists whose diaries
are now under consideration were
Revs. Leonard Schnell and John
Brand Miller, in the pale of the
Moravian Church renowned for its
missionary enterprises. It ap-
pears these persons were instruct-
ed to come south to visit the
Germans to preach in their houses,
baptize their children and make
report of their work, this itinerary
began Oct. 12, 1749.

Just here let it be observed
that Lutheran Evangelists had
traversed the Potomac Valley ten
years in advance of these
Moravians and there is a printed
report of the baptismal services
they performed. The route
selected by the Lutherans was up
the South Branch by the way of
Crabbottom on the head of the
James. This is said to have been
the trail the Indians used when
passing from North to South in
times of their tribal wars and
sometimes when raiding the
pioneer settlements.

But to return to the Moravians
from Bethlehem they went to
Frederick, Md., and on the 30th
of October reached the Potomac.
After staying awhile at Jonathan
Haeger's the original promoter of
Hagerstown, they went up the
Potomac, crossing Evetts and
Wilson's Creeks. Near Cumber-
land they found Colonel Cresap.
It appears that from Colonel Cresap's
the evangelists went to the
South Branch of the Potomac, to
Peter Petersen's, Henry VanMe-
ter's, and John Becker's, and finally
came to the residence of Ma-
thias Joachim's, where they
preached and baptized.

Thence they pursued their way
up the South Branch and took
the South Fork, leaving the In-
dian trail, and came to the head
of the Fork and crossed the water
shed to the source of the "Kauli
Pasture," which is by interpreta-
tion the Cow Pasture River.

They seem to have suffered
much inconvenience from the
fewness of homes, and where
there were residences, they found
no bread. From what these evan-
gelists say there were no chickens
served up for their entertainment,
and other pleasant edibles that
have since come so profusely into
evidence when preachers are a-
round.

It appears from their report
that "Welsh corn" was the main
dish set before them. It is con-
fessed by some that "Welsh
corn", hominy is meant. It
would be well for someone fa-
miliar with our German pioneer
history to look this matter up and
try to ascertain what was meant
by "Welsh corn." They wended
their way down by what is now
Williamsville past Windy Cove,
and on to the James River. Here
they found a "kind of white peo-
ple" living like savages; eating
"Welsh corn" and sleeping on
bear skins around the fire, which
the Moravian Evangelists regarded
a poor way of living.

On the 16th of November to
get away from this poor way of
living they swam the James river
and this swimming they called
"hard work." Journeying far-
ther south they crossed Catyba
creek and reached Justice Robe-
son's mill, where they hoped to
find some bread for which they
had hungered for so many days
in the wilderness but even at the
mill they found no bread. Never-
theless they pressed on with tire-

less energy, so characteristic of
the Moravians, and on the 19th
of November 1749 arrived at a
German settlement on New River
where they held religious services
some days, whence this German
colony on New River, first came
is a matter of conjecture. It is
hardly possible to believe these
German pioneers had come from
Pennsylvania, and after traversing
the Shenandoah Valley so roomy
and inviting, should settle down
on New River, which at that
period seemed to be on the near
side of no where. This however,
may have been the attraction to
be as far removed as possible
from the trails of the Indians.

It has been stated moreover
that they must have come up
from North Carolina but of this
so far as the writer knows there is
no positive evidence, and is sim-
ply a conjecture. But let the
matter of origin be as it may, one
thing is certain these good pio-
neers made a mistake for Indians
exterminated the entire settlement.

During their visit to this New
River settlement they could hear
nothing of any Germans farther
southward and so they decided to
return homeward to Bethlehem
being now about three hundred
miles from their homes. The
distance was covered from Oct.
12th to Nov. 19th about 42 days
averaging not quite 8 miles per
day.

On their return, they mention
something as to be specially grate-
ful for and no doubt did render
hearty thanksgiving to Almighty
God in whose protecting care the
Moravians so implicitly put their
trust. This notable occurrence
so replete with reasons for thank-
giving and praises was their hav-
ing been able to pass confidently
and safely through the Irish set-
tlement on the James, not far
from where the town of Glasgow
now stands. An explanatory
note by the translator says this
was a Scotch Irish settlement.
The plausible supposition is that
it was the same people, the Evan-
gelists speak of as a "kind of
white people living like savages."

The Editor of the West Vir-
ginia Historical Magazine, rather
facetiously calls on me to explain
all this, knowing as he does my
weakness for the pioneer Scotch
Irish Virginians.

All that I feel equal to in the
way of explanation is to this pur-
port here is a story that may have
two sides and we have but one.
The other may never be known
therefore let there be a suspension
of judgment and give the Scotch
Irish all the benefit possible of
that suspension. Another ex-
planatory consideration is, that in
1850 and intervals since I have
visited much of the territory that
was settled by that kind of white
people mentioned by the Mora-
vian Evangelists and the kind of
white people that I found there
on my visits are known and es-
teemed as the Pooges, Houstons,
Greigsbys, Greenlees and Paxtons.

My contention is whether the
Evangelists Leonard Schnell and
John Brandmiller be represented
by a kind of white people of
similar type among the now living
citizenship of any section of the
Union. I hope they may have
as good representatives, but it is
not possible to have better. But
let us conclude the matter in hand,
the Evangelists having shunned
the Indian trail coming out,
seemed to shun the certain kind
of white people much as possible
on their return and hugged the
Blue Ridge very closely since the
next place mentioned is Adam
Milley's on the south Shenandoah
where they preached. This point
being where Elkton now is one
cannot satisfactorily account for
their reaching Mr. Miller's with-
out saying something about Staun-
ton and other points southward
unless the Evangelists, sought to
avoid the Wild Irish settlements
as hinted at. It is said Adam
Miller settled at Elkton in 1736.
From Mr. Miller's these preachers
proceeded to the Massa Nutton
section and on December 6th,
walked twenty miles, because
"they found no house and no
bread."

On their tramp down the Shen-

andoah they speak of seeing
Stephen Schmidt a catholic and
one Benjamin Froy who was
friendly in his way but they do
not explain what is meant by such
friendship. Mr. Froy lived on
Cedar Creek, and going on to old
Mr. Funk's they preached. The
present supposition is that Stras-
burg is located near the old Funk
home.

Four days later December 7th,
they visited "the old Joist Hoid"
but did not stay long with him.
This was the noted pioneer Joist
Hite, and one is curious enough
to know what could the matter
be with Joist Hite that particular
day, that the preachers would not
stay long with him. It also ap-
pears that the Rev. Mr. King had
done them much harm like a Ger-
man pioneer Alexander the Cop-
per Smith.

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